



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



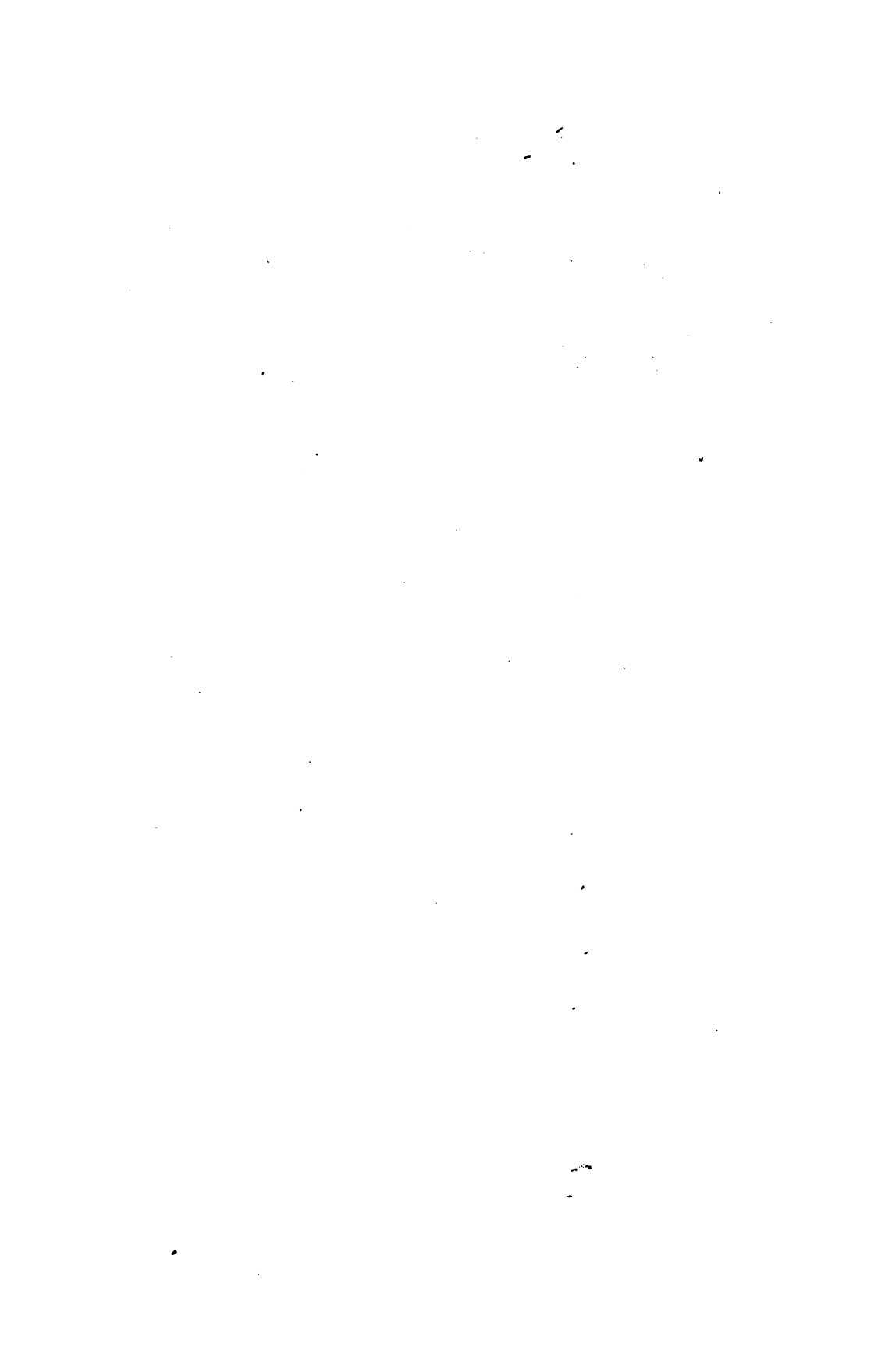


600052310H









HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF
THE EIGHTEENTH HUSSARS.

BY
CAPTAIN HAROLD ESDAILE MALET.



LONDON:
WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, 14, CHARING CROSS.
—
1869.

231. a. 261.



THE
EIGHTEENTH HUSSARS

BEAR ON THEIR APPOINTMENTS THE WORDS

“PENINSULA” AND “WATERLOO,”

TO COMMEMORATE THEIR SERVICES

IN SPAIN AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE

IN 1813 AND 1814,

AND AT

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

IN 1815.

PREFACE.



FROM the lapse of time between the breaking up of the Old and the re-forming of the New Corps, *viz.* thirty-seven years, and from the numerous impediments to compiling met with in India, such as the almost total absence of any reference, and the difficulty of obtaining replies to correspondence from England, the Compiler regrets—not a cheery announcement in a Preface—that he is at present unable to produce more perfect annals. He is induced to bring them out as they now appear at the solicitations of two gallant officers of the Old Corps who were present with THE REGIMENT during the Occupation of Paris, and the only survivors of those then serving. For the sole benefit of THE REGIMENT—hoping they

may prove as such—are these compilations produced; and that the present Regiment may be incited by the perusal of them to follow in the footsteps of the Old Corps, whose well-earned honours it bears, is the ardent hope of its comrade and well-wisher, the Compiler.

Should these pages be perused by any who may be able to rectify, or assist in adding to them authentically even a few words, they will be most gladly received, and all such alterations and additions acknowledged and prefixed from time to time.*

The following are the names of those through whose kindness most material aid has been received, and for which the Compiler again returns his warmest thanks:—

Sir C. Style, late Cornet EIGHTEENTH Hussars.

Lieut.-Colonel Wickham Freeman, late Lieutenant EIGHTEENTH Hussars.

* The fact of all extracts regarding THE REGIMENT herein being recorded intact, will account for most movements and engagements being described as “in brigade.”

To Colonel Wickham Freeman have the thanks of THE REGIMENT once been given; for he, with a laudable generosity worthy of imitation, presented back to THE REGIMENT his share of the Regimental Plate, which he, as well as others, obtained on the breaking up of the Corps in 1821.

The following is the list of works referred to in this compilation :—

The late Colonel James Hughes, MSS., late EIGHTEENTH Hussars.

Napier's 'Peninsular War.'

'Campaigns of the British Army in Spain under Sir John Moore.'

'The Wellington Dispatches.'

'The Life of Wellington,' by Brialmont and Gleig.

Siborne's 'History of the Waterloo Campaign.'

'The Royal Military Calendar.'

The present Regimental Records.

‘ Narrative of the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1812,’ by Lieut.-General C. W. Vane, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., &c.

The Records of the Tenth Hussars.

H. E. M.,
Captain Eighteenth Hussars.

WELLINGTON, NEILGHERRY HILLS, INDIA,
June, 1868.

CONTENTS.

Year		Page
1759	Formation of the Regiment	13
1763	The Regiment numbered	13
1792	The Hon. Arthur Wesley exchanged into the Regiment from the Fifty-eighth Foot	13
1793	Remaining until he obtained his Majority in the Thirty-third Regiment	13
1795	Four Troops proceed from Ireland to England ..	14
—	The Regiment embarks for Jamaica	14
1796	Proceeds to St. Domingo	14
1798	Hon. C. W. V. Stewart appointed Lieut-Colonel	14
1799	Orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief ..	15
—	Embarks for Holland	15
—	Engagement in Holland	16
—	Returns to England	16
1804	Embarks from Liverpool for Dublin	16
1807	Returns to Liverpool	16
—	To be clothed as Hussars	16
1808	Eight Troops embark for Lisbon	16
—	Affair at Rueda	17
—	Skirmish near Valladolid	18
—	Skirmishes at Sahagun	18
—	Action at Benavente	19
—	Affair at Palentia	20
1809	Arrives at Corunna	20
—	Battle of Corunna	20

‘Narrative of the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1812,’ by Lieut.-General C. W. Vane, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., &c.

The Records of the Tenth Hussars.

H. E. M.,
Captain Eighteenth Hussars.

WELLINGTON, NEILGHERRY HILLS, INDIA,
June, 1868.

CONTENTS.

Year	Page
1759 Formation of the Regiment	13
1763 The Regiment numbered	13
1792 The Hon. Arthur Wesley exchanged into the Regiment from the Fifty-eighth Foot	13
1793 Remaining until he obtained his Majority in the Thirty-third Regiment	13
1795 Four Troops proceed from Ireland to England ..	14
— The Regiment embarks for Jamaica	14
1796 Proceeds to St. Domingo	14
1798 Hon. C. W. V. Stewart appointed Lieut.-Colonel	14
1799 Orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief ..	15
— Embarks for Holland	15
— Engagement in Holland	16
— Returns to England	16
1804 Embarks from Liverpool for Dublin	16
1807 Returns to Liverpool	16
— To be clothed as Hussars	16
1808 Eight Troops embark for Lisbon	16
— Affair at Rueda	17
— Skirmish near Valladolid	18
— Skirmishes at Sahagun	18
— Action at Benavente	19
— Affair at Palentia	20
1809 Arrives at Corunna	20
— Battle of Corunna	20

Year	Page
1809 Returns to England	20
1810 Receives the thanks of the House of Commons ..	20
1812 Hon. H. Murray appointed Colonel	21
— Reviewed by H.R.H. the Prince Regent	21
1813 Letter from the Duke of Wellington	21
— Six Troops embark for Lisbon	22
— Reviewed by Lord Wellington	23
— Crossing of the river Esla	23
— Engagement at Morales	24
— In front of Burgos	26
— Battle of Vittoria	26
— First Battle of Sauroren	27
— Passage and Battles of the Nive	27
1814 Two Troops embarked for Passages	28
— Passage of the Gave, and Actions of the 26th ..	29
— Battle of Orthes	29
— Combat of Tarbes	31
— Affair at the Bridge of St. Martyn-de-la-Touch ..	31
— Action at the Bridge of Croix d'Orade	32
— Extract from the Duke of Wellington's Letter ..	33
— Battle of Toulouse	34
— Value of Officers and Men for Exchange	35
— Embarks for England	35
— Disembarks at Dover	35
1815 Forced March to London	35
— Under Orders for the Netherlands	35
— Strength of the Regiment raised	35
— Permission to bear the word "Peninsula" on its appointments	36
— Six Troops embark at Ramsgate, the others at Dover	36
— Disembark at Ostend	36
— Strength of the Regiment	36

CONTENTS.

xi

Year	Page
1815	Reviewed by the Earl of Uxbridge 37
—	Inspected by the Duke of Wellington 37
—	Posted on the left of Quatre-Bras 38
—	Engagements of the 17th June 39
—	Retreat from Quatre-Bras to Waterloo 40
—	Strength of the Regiment in front of Waterloo .. 41
—	The Battle of Waterloo 44
—	Vigorous Attack on the Centre of the French Position 47
—	Mistake with some Prussian Cavalry 50
—	The Regiment's Casualties 51
—	Serjeant Taylor's Encounter with a French Cuiras- sier 51
—	List of Officers of the Regiment present at the Actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th June .. 52
—	Formed part of the Army of Occupation 54
—	The Regiment to bear the word "Waterloo" on its standards and appointments 54
—	Share of Prize-money 54
1816	Two Troops embark at Dover and land at Calais 55
1818	Present at a grand Review at Valenciennes 55
—	The Regiment embarks at Calais and lands at Dover 55
—	Head-quarters at Newcastle 55
1819	The Regiment reduced 55
—	Six Troops embark at Liverpool and arrive at Dublin 55
—	The Regiment disbanded 55
—	Letter regarding the Reduction of the Regiment 55
—	The Plate of the Regiment left at Canterbury missing 56
—	The last 'Gazette' of the Old Corps 57
1858	The Regiment again raised 58

Year		Page
1858	Inspected by the Earl of Cardigan	58
1859	Head-quarters and six Troops marched from York to Manchester	58
—	Marched from Manchester to Aldershot	58
1861	Head-quarters and six Troops marched to Brighton	59
1862	Stations of the Regiment	59
1863	Proceeded to London to attend entry of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra	59
—	Stations of the Regiment	59
1864	Under orders for India	60
—	Arrives at Madras	60
—	Stationed at Bangalore	60
1865	Marched from Bangalore to Secunderabad	61
1866	Arrives at Secunderabad, and relieves the King's Dragoon Guards	61

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS.

1759	Marquis of Drogheda	62
1858	Major-General Edward Byam	62
1864	Sir C. R. O'Donnell	63

SUCCESSION OF LIEUT.-COLONELS	63
---------------------------------------	----

LIST OF PLATES.

Lieut.-Col. The Hon. Henry Murray	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Lieut.-Col. The Hon. C. W. V. Stewart, G.C.B. to face page	16
The Uniform, 1821	32
The Uniform, 1868	48

HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF
THE EIGHTEENTH HUSSARS.

THIS REGIMENT was raised in Ireland by Lieut.- 1759.
Colonel Charles, the sixth Earl and first Marquis
of Drogheda, and numbered the Nineteenth Light
Dragoons, for some time called "Drogheda's Light
Horse."

THE REGIMENT was numbered the EIGHTEENTH 1763.
Light Dragoons on the disbandment of the then
Seventeenth Light Dragoons.

The Hon. Arthur Wesley (afterwards Field- 1792.
Marshal the Duke of Wellington) exchanged 31 Oct.
into THE REGIMENT as a Lieutenant from the
Fifty-eighth Foot, remaining until he obtained
his majority in the Thirty-third Regiment; 1793.
having been a Member of the Irish House of 30 April.
Commons for the family borough of Trim, and

1795. an Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Camden, since 1791.

Aug. Four troops proceeded from Ireland to England.

21 Sept. THE REGIMENT embarked from Southampton for Jamaica. On board the transport 'Richard,' were embarked 9 officers and 212 serjeants, trumpeters, rank and file. And on board the 'Barbat,' man-of-war, and the 'Friendship,' were embarked 15 officers, 12 serjeants, 11 corporals, 4 trumpeters, and 183 rank and file. The strength of THE REGIMENT at this time was 463 serjeants, trumpeters, rank and file.

1796. Proceeded to St. Domingo, and served at that
Feb. station until its re-embarkation for England.

1797. Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable Charles William
Oct. Vane Stewart, G.C.B., appointed to the Lieu-
1798. tenant-Colonelcy of THE REGIMENT, six days
after the disbandment of his former regiment, of
which he was the Lieut.-Colonel, *viz.* the Fifth
Dragoons. At the period of his obtaining the
Lieutenant-Colonelcy of THE REGIMENT, it was
a skeleton, but his activity and success in com-
pleting and rendering efficient the corps were
most conspicuous.

“HEAD QUARTERS, SOUTHAMPTON.

“G.O. The detachment of the EIGHTEENTH Light 1799.
Dragoons in barracks and quarters at Southampton is 10 July.
attached to Sir R. Abercromby’s Corps, and will make
weekly reports to the Adjutant-General’s office.”

“*Orders from* H.R.H. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. 15 July.

“HORSE GUARDS.

“The troops now encamped near Southampton are immediately to move to the neighbourhood of Canterbury. They consist of two brigades of Guards and two brigades of the Line, with one squadron of the EIGHTEENTH Light Dragoons. The Light Dragoons will have a separate route on the left of the whole, and be quartered on their march; they will be directed o Canterbury Barracks.”

Extract from General Sir C. GREY’s *Orders*. 5 Aug.

“HEAD-QUARTERS, BARHAM COURT.

“G.O. The Commanding Officer of the EIGHTEENTH Light Dragoons will, in like manner, send an embarkation return as soon as he receives orders to march from Canterbury.”

The detachment, consisting of two squadrons—strength: 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 6 staff, 12 serjeants, 4 trumpeters, and 183 rank and file—embarked 12 Aug.
at Deal for Holland, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, and these were attached to the

1799. left column, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby.
- 17 Sept. Joined in the general attack upon the whole of the enemy's positions, and here Lieut.-Colonel Stewart was highly distinguished. He was
-
- Engagement in Holland.
-
- 10 Oct. wounded in the head at the outposts near Schagenbrug by a musket-ball. The ball struck the glass he was looking through, which it broke, and was stopped by the brass tubes of the glass, or it would have proved fatal.
- Nov. The detachment returned with the expedition to England.
1804. THE REGIMENT, consisting of ten troops, embarked at Liverpool.
- 8 April.
- 12 April. Landed at Dublin.
1807. Embarked at Dublin.
- 1 July.
- 12 July. Arrived at Liverpool.
- 25 Dec. Permission received to be clothed as Hussars—the pelisse with grey fur; jackets, light blue, silver lace; busby-bags, blue, and white plumes springing out of a smaller red one.
1808. Eight troops (strength 672 men,) embarked at Northfleet for Lisbon, under the command of Brigadier-General C. Stewart, to join Sir John Moore's army.
- 26 July.
- 1 Sept. Landed at Lisbon, and with the rest of the





cavalry were under the command of Lieut.- 1808.
General Lord Paget.

Marched from Lisbon.

18 Oct.

General Stewart's horsemen surprised fifty 12 Dec.
infantry and thirty dragoons at the village of Rueda on this night, the escort of a valuable convoy of cotton. The affair was trifling, but managed by General Stewart with much address, and was executed with spirit by officers and men; the escort was a detachment from Valladolid, where General Franceschi commanded with three or four hundred cavalry.

General Stewart let few days pass without taking or killing different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them.

Extract from a Narrative of the Peninsular War, by
Lieut.-General C. W. VANE, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., &c., &c.

"It was the good fortune of a squadron of the EIGHTEENTH Hussars to come at this time into contact with the enemy. There is a small town called Rueda, situated about half-way between Nava and Tordesillas, in which we had been given to understand that detachments of the enemy's cavalry, with some infantry, were quartered. Having caused it to be reconnoitred, and

Affair at
Rueda.

1808. finding that the French seemed quite ignorant of our proximity, I determined to surprise them if possible, at all events to bring them to action. With this intention a squadron proceeded against them on the night of the 12th, and happily made good our entrance unobserved; we soon threw them into confusion, the greater number were sabred on the spot, many were taken, and only a few escaped."

- 18 Dec. A successful skirmish by THE REGIMENT under Major Otway, capturing Colonel Antignac, and bringing off more prisoners than his party of Hussars consisted of; this took place near Valladolid.

Skirmish near
Valladolid.

- 24 & 25
Dec. Employed skirmishing, under Colonel Otway, at Sahagun, covering Sir John Moore's retrograde movement.

Skirmishes at
Sahagun.

- 26 Dec. The English cavalry had been now engaged more or less for twelve successive days, with such fortune and bravery, that above 500 prisoners had already fallen into their hands, and, their leaders being excellent, their confidence was unbounded.

- 29 Dec. The pickets of THE REGIMENT, under Lieut.-Colonel Otway, retired before the French advance at Benavente; but were joined by a part of the Third German Hussars, and charged the leading French squadrons with some effect.

Brigadier-General Stewart then took the com- 1808.
mand, and the ground was obstinately disputed,
yet the enemy advanced. During the charge
before-mentioned, General Stewart had his sword
struck out of his hand by a musket-ball; but
it was immediately replaced by that of Lieut.-
Colonel Otway, with which he continued the con-
test. The pickets perceiving the Tenth Hussars
coming up, with a loud cheer dashed forward,
and obliged the enemy to retire to the oppo-
site side of the river Esla. This attack was con-
ducted with so much gallantry, that the Imperial
guards were overthrown, General Le Febvre
made prisoner, together with several officers
and 130 men, and many killed, wounded, and
drowned besides. This action (it has been as-
serted) took place within view of Napoleon him-
self, who from the heights opposite directed
General Le Febvre to "cross the Esla, and
bring those English cavalry prisoners." Nothing
could exceed the coolness and gallantry dis-
played by the British cavalry on this occasion.

Action at
Benavente.

Extract of a Letter from LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN
MOORE, K.B., &c., *to* LORD CASTLEREAGH.

"Passage of the Esla by the EIGHTEENTH and Third
German Hussars well contested."

Affair at
Palentia.

THE REGIMENT had signalized itself in several former skirmishes; they were successful in six different attacks. Captain Jones, when at Palentia, had even ventured to charge 100 French dragoons with only 30 British; 14 of the enemy were killed, and 6 taken prisoners.

1808.
31 Dec.

Reached Caçabalos, and advanced in Brigade with the Seventh, Tenth, and Fifteenth Hussars to Villa Franca.

1809.
3 Jan.

Arrived at Villa Franca, and moved on gradually to Corunna, protecting the British retreating columns; and frequently exposed to a destructive fire from the enemy's advanced parties.

14 Jan.

Battle of
Corunna.

In the retreat to Corunna, formed a part of the rear guard; and the manner in which the retreat of Sir John Moore was protected throughout by the Hussar brigade, obtained much approbation. On arrival at Corunna, THE REGIMENT was immediately embarked, having first received orders to shoot all their horses, for the position taken up by the British was not one that rendered the services of cavalry available.

Arrived in England.

8 Feb.

Brigadier-General Stewart received the thanks of the House of Commons for his conduct during

1810.
5 Feb.

the late campaign.

The Hon. Henry Murray appointed as Major. 1810.
2 Aug.

The Hon. Henry Murray gazetted to the 1812.
2 Jan.
Lieut.-Colonelcy.

Reviewed in brigade with the Tenth and 17 Aug.
Fifteenth Hussars on Hounslow Heath, before
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, The
Queen Charlotte, and H.R.H. the Commander-in-
Chief being also present, all of whom expressed
their approbation at its appearance.

"To MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. C. STEWART. 1813.
2 Jan.

"CADIZ, 2nd January, 1813.

"MY DEAR STEWART,

"I received your letter of the 9th December, two days ago, and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it. I found the organization of our cavalry in two divisions, to be very disadvantageous in the last campaign, and I propose to alter it if I can; and to have but one corps of cavalry under Sir Stapleton, from which detachments should be made to perform the cavalry duty with the detached corps of the army. Under these circumstances, although it might be more agreeable to you to take a gallop with the Hussars, I think you had better return to your office.* I have come here to try 'to organize the poles,' which appears to be a work something of the same kind with that

* Adjutant-General to the Forces.

1813. which Dumouriez describes so well in his life. I have made some progress, but the libellers have set to work, and I am apprehensive that the Cortes will take the alarm, and that I shall not be able to do all the good I might otherwise.

“I shall leave this on Tuesday.

“Believe me, &c.,

“WELLINGTON.

“MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. C. STEWART.”

- 13 & 14 Jan. Six troops embarked at Portsmouth on these days, and proceeded to Lisbon under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Henry Murray, to join the army in the Peninsula, under Lord Wellington.

- 10 Feb. Arrived at Lisbon, and formed a part of the Hussar brigade, with the Tenth and Fifteenth Hussars, under the command of Colonel Grant, in the Cavalry Division under Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.

- 17 Feb.

“To EARL BATHURST.

“FRENADA, 17th February, 1813.

“MY LORD,

“I have the honour to enclose a letter from Major-General Peacocke, containing the report of the capture and ransom of the ‘Canada,’ horse-transport, by an American privateer, with a detachment of the

EIGHTEENTH Light Dragoons and other troops on 1813.
board, upon which I request to receive your Lordship's
directions.

"I have the honour, &c.,

"WELLINGTON.

"EARL BATHURST."

Extract from a Letter to LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR STAPLE- 7 April.
TON COTTON, Bart., *from* LORD WELLINGTON, *dated*
at Frenada.

"I propose that the whole of the cavalry of the army
should be in one division under your command, and that
the cavalry duty of any detachments that should be
made from the main body shall be done by detachments
of brigades or other subdivisions from that division. This
will simplify the concern very materially. . . .

"I must observe to you, however, that the English
Hussar brigade having come out as a brigade, I do not
think we can with propriety break it up."

Reviewed with the Tenth and Fifteenth 18 May.
Hussars at Frescadas, near Almeida, by Lord
Wellington.

The Hussar brigade at Malhados and Miranda 27 May.
de Douro.

After a difficult march through a mountainous 31 May.
country, crossed the river Esla, at the ford of
Almendra, which was performed at daybreak.
The infantry crossed, holding on by the stirrups.

Crossing of
the river
Esla.

1813. A French picket, consisting of an officer and thirty men, were surprised in the village of Villa Perdrices by the Hussars. A part of THE REGIMENT, when crossing, lost some men and horses, as the river had greatly risen during the night. Lieut.-Col. Murray received a very severe injury on this occasion, and was obliged to return to England, the command devolving upon Major Hughes, who continued to hold it until the close of hostilities in 1814.

* * * *

- 1 June. The French position being now turned, they fell back, and the brigade this day entered Zamora, the French evacuating it, after destroying the bridge. They retired upon Toro; destroyed the bridge there also, and again fell back. But their rear-guard was overtaken near the village of Morales by the Hussar brigade consisting of THE REGIMENT and the Tenth, supported by the Fifteenth Hussars, the whole under the command of Colonel, afterwards Sir Colquhon Grant. The enemy's horsemen immediately passed a bridge and swamp, under a cannonade, and then facing about in two lines, gave battle; whereupon Major Robarts, with the Tenth Hussars, flanked by a squadron of

Engagement
at Morales.

THE REGIMENT, under Major Hughes—the rest 1813. of THE REGIMENT being in reserve,—broke both the lines at one charge, pursued for two miles, and made two officers, 200 men, and a number of horses prisoners. This secured the junction of the two wings, Hill's and Graham's; for the Douro was fordable. Colonel Grant was wounded in this engagement.

The Allied Armies were all now in motion, 2 June. and Joseph Buonaparte being unable to stem the tide of war which now flowed against him, ordered his columns to fall back behind the river Pisuerga, designing to give battle there. The Allied Army continued to press forward, and the EIGHTEENTH, Tenth, and Fifteenth Hussars were generally in front.

Extract from a letter from LORD WELLINGTON to LORD BATHURST, dated at Ampudia, the 6th June, 1813.

“The English Hussars being in the advance guard, fell in between Toro and Morales with a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, which was immediately attacked by the Tenth, supported by the EIGHTEENTH and Fifteenth Hussars. The enemy were overthrown and pursued for many miles, and 210 prisoners with many horses, and two officers fell into our hands.”

Came up with Wellington's troops beyond the 12 June.

1813.

 In front of
Burgos.

Upper Pisuerga, and were engaged in brigade in turning successfully the French right. It was said THE REGIMENT having outflanked a body of French cavalry might have charged with great effect, but were withheld by Colonel Grant.

21 June.

 Battle of
Vittoria.

Advanced at daybreak to the Zadora with the Heavy Cavalry, and being preceded by Picton and Barnard's riflemen, with the remainder of Kempt's brigade, crossed the river by the bridge of Tres Puentes. After a severe contest of several hours' duration, the French were forced back; the Hussar brigade acting in support of the third division, carried the hill in front of Arinez, and subsequently the village of Arinez and the town, Vittoria, under the personal direction of the General-in-Chief. Here the ground was most unfavourable for the movement of the Hussars. The loss in THE REGIMENT on the occasion was somewhat severe, counting amongst others two Captains, *viz.* Captain William Turing and Captain Robert Carew. A part of THE REGIMENT captured the equipages of King Joseph, and were close to him when he fled from the field.

30 June.

Stationed at Olite, a town formerly the

residence of the kings of Navarre; brigaded 1813.
here with the First King's German Hussars.

Present at the first battle of Sauroren. To- 28 July.
wards the close of the battle, THE REGIMENT
with the Tenth Hussars being on the right of
the position, the French cavalry crossed a rivulet,
and with a fire of carbines forced the Tenth
Hussars to yield some rocky ground on Picton's
right, yet THE REGIMENT having better firearms
than the Tenth renewed the combat, killed two
officers and drove the French over the rivulet
again.

First Battle
of Sauroren.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Stewart transferred to the 20 Nov.
Twenty-fifth Light Dragoons.

The passage of the river Nive, at Cambo, 9 Dec.
effected with but slight resistance, yet the fords
were so deep that several horsemen were drowned.
On the passage being won, Hill, in whose divi-
sion Vivian's cavalry were, dispatched them to
scour the roads towards Lahoussa, St. Jean-pied-
de-port, and Hasparen, and to observe Paris and
Pierre Soult.

Passage and
Battles of the
Nive.

Engaged on the banks of the Adour. 10 Dec.

Skirmishing with Sparre's cavalry and Pierre 13 Dec,
Soult at Urcuray, during the battle of St. Piere.
Previous to the 1st January, 1814, Morillo with

1813. a view to plunder, for he had not orders to move, obtained from Victor Alten two squadrons of THE REGIMENT under pretence of exploring the enemy's position towards Mendionde and Maccay. Major Hughes commanding THE REGIMENT, reinforced with some Spanish Caçadores, having crossed the bridge Mendionde, commenced a skirmish, but Morillo retreated without notice during the action, the Caçadores fled in a shameful manner, and THE REGIMENT escaped with difficulty, having had one Captain killed, and two others, a Lieutenant and Major Hughes himself, badly wounded. This disaster was falsely reported at the time as the result of the Hussars' bad conduct, and they had in like manner been previously—from the same source—misrepresented at Head Quarters as more licentious than others at Vittoria; whereas they had fought as well, and plundered less than many who were praised for orderly demeanour.
1814.
21 Jan. Two troops embarked at Portsmouth for Head-Quarters at Passages.
- 26 Jan. These two troops disembarked at Passages, in Spain.
- 23 Feb. Employed keeping Foy in check at Peyrehorade and Taupin, at the bastide of Bearn.

Employed guarding all the fords on the Gave 1814.
d'Oleron, between the bastide of Bearn and 24 Feb.
Picton's left, which was farther up.

Vivian's cavalry, with the Fourth and Seventh 25 Feb.
divisions, in front of Peyrehorade.

On Foy's abandoning the works at Peyre- 26 Feb.
horade, THE REGIMENT was ordered to find a
ford, and to cross the Gave de Pau higher up
than Beresford's divisions were passing. This
was effected under the guidance of a miller, and
the high-road was gained half-way between
Peyrehorade and Orthes, and here meeting some
French cavalry, drove them through Puyoo and
Ramous; these rallied on their reserves and beat
back the foremost of the pursuers, but could
not await the shock of the main body, now re-
inforced by Vivian's brigade, and commanded
by Beresford in person.

Passage of
the Gave, and
Actions of
the 26th.

At daybreak, advanced with Beresford's 27 Feb.
Fourth and Seventh divisions, and gained the
ridge of St. Boës, and approached the Dax road
beyond. Later in the day advanced in brigade,
(together with the Seventh division) in support of
Anson and Ross's brigades, and on their carrying
the pass behind St. Boës, the brigade, with two
batteries of artillery, secured the ground beyond.

Battle of
Orthes.

1814.
28 Feb. Passed the Adour, and were detached with Beresford and the Light division to seize the provision-magazines at Mont Marsan.
- 8 Mar. Marched with Vivian's horsemen, and the Fourth and Seventh divisions, together with some guns, towards Langon, to establish British authority in Bordeaux, being joined on the road by some of Vandeleur's cavalry from Bayonne; Beresford having orders to watch the enemy's movements towards Agen, where Soult could, by a forced march, cross the Garonne, and have entered Bordeaux before him.
- 10 Mar. Reached Langon.
- 12 Mar. Entered Bordeaux, Beresford commanding; soon afterwards were recalled, together with the Fourth division.
- 17 Mar. This evening, Vivian's brigade marched up the valley of the Adour towards Plaisance.
- 18 Mar. Vivian's brigade, together with the Light and Fourth divisions forming the left wing (the whole army being in movement) marched upon Plaisance, and drove the French cavalry to Rabastens.
- 20 Mar. Vivian's cavalry followed the army from Beaumarchez and La Deveze, sending detachments to the side of Trie, to watch Pierre Soult.

Attacked (together with the Light division)

 Combat of
Harrispe's centre, which occupied the heights of Tarbes.
Orliex.

At Castlenau, with Beresford's columns. 1814.
22 Mar.

At Puymauren, with Beresford. 23 Mar.

In Lombez. 24 Mar.

Reached St. Foy. 25 Mar.

Entered St. Lys. 26 Mar.

In masking the movements of the infantry 28 Mar.
about Portet, by the operations of the cavalry,
a squadron of THE REGIMENT, under Major
Hughes, being inconsiderately pushed by Colonel
Vivian across the bridge of St. Martyn-de-la-
Touch, suddenly came upon a whole regiment
of French cavalry, and the rashness of the act,
as often happens in war, proved the safety of
THE REGIMENT, for the enemy thinking a strong
support must be at hand, discharged their car-
bines and retreated at a canter. Major Hughes
followed, the speed of both sides increased, and,
as the nature of the road did not admit of any
egress to the sides, this great body of French
horsemen was pushed headlong by a few men
under the batteries of St. Cyprien.

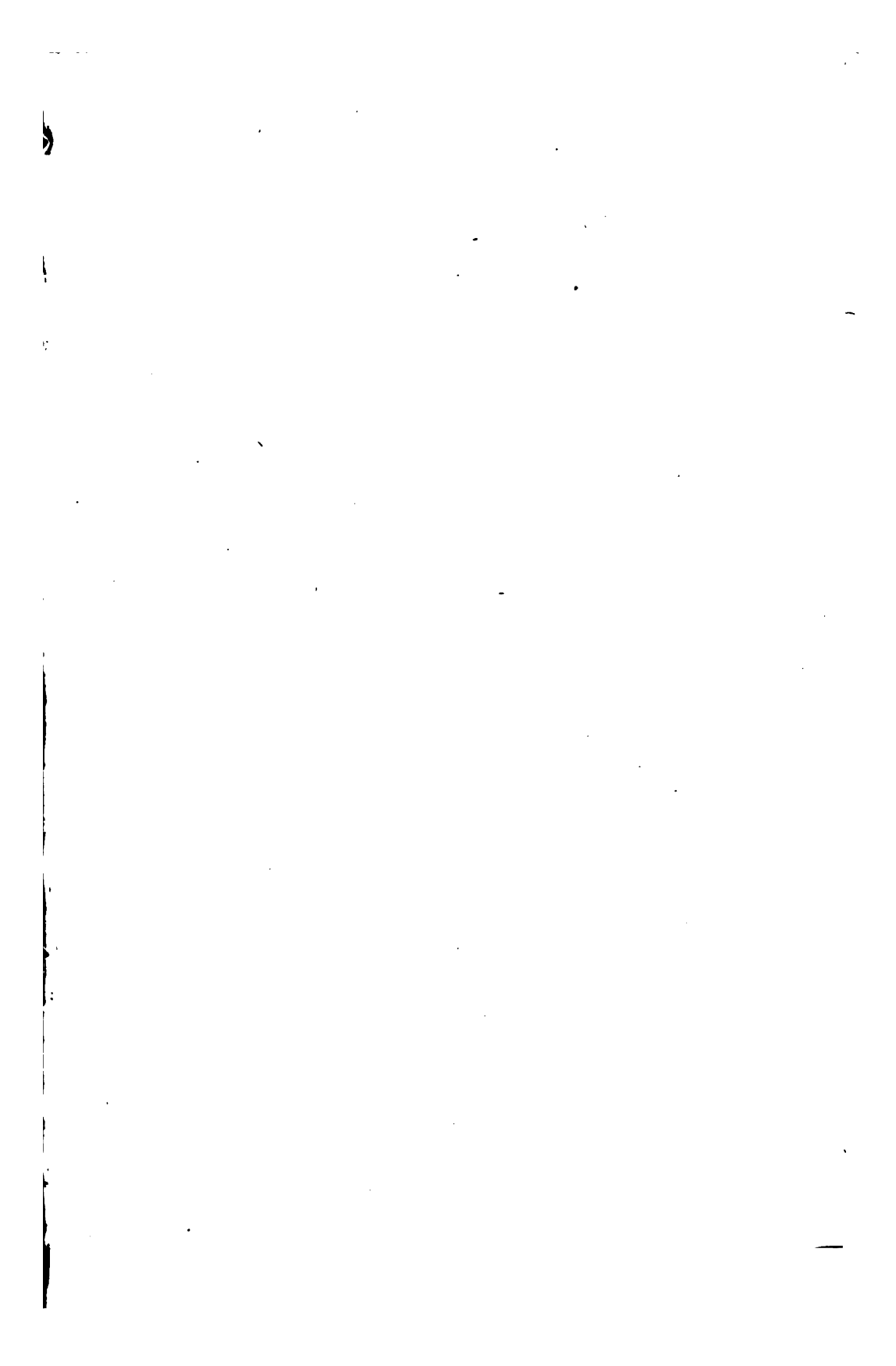
Affair at the
Bridge of
St. Martyn-
de-la-Touch.

Continuing to follow the enemy, THE REGI- 3 April.
MENT passed, by pontoons, across the Garonne at

1814. Grenade, fifteen miles below Toulouse; and on advancing on the other side, captured a large herd of bullocks destined for the French army.

8 April. Marched towards the bridge of Croix d'Orade, on the Ers. It was defended by Veal's Dragoons; and after some skirmishing, THE REGIMENT was suddenly menaced by a regiment in front of the bridge, the opposite bank of the river being lined with dismounted carbineers. The two parties stood facing each other hesitatingly until the approach of some British infantry, when both sides sounded a charge at the same moment; but the English horses were so quick that the French were in an instant jammed on the bridge and their front ranks sabred, and the rear went off in disorder, leaving many killed and wounded and 100 prisoners behind. They were pursued behind the village of Croix d'Orade, yet rallied beyond it on the rest of their brigade, and advanced again. THE REGIMENT then recrossed the bridge, which was now defended by the British infantry, whose fire stopped the French cavalry. In this action Captain Croker received a severe sabre-wound in the face. The credit of this brilliant action, which secured the communication of the separated columns, was incorrectly

Action at the
Bridge of
Croix
d'Orade.





THE UNIFORM, 1821.



THE UNIFORM, 1821.

given to Colonel Vivian in the Duke of Wellington's dispatch of the 12th April here inserted. 1814.
That officer was wounded by a carbine shot previous to the charge at the bridge, which was conceived and executed by Major Hughes.

*Extract from the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Letter to
EARL BATHURST, dated Toulouse, the 12th April, 1814.*

“ We immediately moved forwards to the neighbourhood of the town,* and the EIGHTEENTH Hussars, under the immediate command of Colonel Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about 100 prisoners, and gave us the possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid that I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.”

Vivian's Hussars, now under Arentschild. 10 April.

Marched from Croix d'Orade at the head of Beresford's column, passing behind the Pugade through the village of Montblanc, and entered the marshy ground between the Ers river and Mont Rare. Vivian's cavalry drove Bertou's

* Toulouse.

1814. horsemen with loss over the bridge of Bordes,
which the French destroyed at the last moment.

Battle of
Toulouse.

However, THE REGIMENT gained the bridge of
Montaudran, higher up, though it was barri-
caded, and defended by a detachment of cavalry
sent there by Bertou. After forcing the bridge
of Montaudran, on the Ers, THE REGIMENT,
together with the German Hussars, came round
the south end of Mont Rare, where, in conjunc-
tion with the skirmishers of the Fourth division,
they menaced the bridge of the Demoiselles, from
whence, and from the works of Cambon and
Sacarin, the enemy's guns played incessantly.
- 11 April. Sent, with the rest of the Light Cavalry up
the canal, to interrupt the communication with
Suchet, and to menace Soult's retreat by the
road leading to Carcassonne.
- 12 April. Engaged on the side of Montlaur, and defeated
the French with a loss of twenty-five men, cut-
ting off a like number of Gens-d'Armes on the
side of Revel.
- Soult now retreated, and the army entered
Toulouse in triumph. The abdication of Napo-
leon at Paris, and the restoration of the Bourbon
dynasty to the throne of France, put an end to
the war.

The strength of Vivian's brigade stood :— 1814.
10 May.

	Men.			Men.
Officers, Serjeants, &c.	128	|	Rank and File	960

The value of officers and men for exchange during the Peninsular war was as follows :—

	Men.			Men.
A Field Marshal	60	|	Lieutenants	4
A General	40	|	Ensigns	3
Lieut.-Colonel or Major ..	8	|	Non-Commissioned Officers	2
Captain	6	|		

Marched, with the rest of the British cavalry, from the South of France to the neighbourhood of Calais and Boulogne.

Embarked for England at Calais. 12 July.

Disembarked at Dover; marched to Canterbury, and there quartered. The strength of THE REGIMENT was now reduced to eight troops. 12, 16, 17, & 18 July.

Made a forced march to London on the occasion of the Corn-law riots, and reached their destination in less than twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order. 1815. March.

Under orders to proceed to the Netherlands; Buonaparte having returned to France from Elba, and so violating the Treaty of 1814. 28 March.

The strength of THE REGIMENT was now raised to ten troops.

1815.
31 Mar. Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian appointed to the command of the Hussar brigade.

6 April. Received permission to bear the word "Peninsula," on its appointments, as a mark of approbation for its conduct during the late campaigns.

8 April. Seventh, Tenth, and EIGHTEENTH Hussars daily expected in Ghent.

19 & 20
April. Six troops, consisting of 390 rank and file, under the command of Colonel the Honourable Henry Murray, embarked, some at Ramsgate, the others at Dover.

20 & 21
April. These six troops disembarked at Ostend on these days, and were brigaded with the Tenth and First German Hussars, under Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.

Strength of the brigade (numbered the sixth brigade) as follows :—

First Hussars, K.G.L., 493, under Lieut.-Colonel Von Wissell; Tenth Hussars, 390, under Lieut.-Colonel Quentin; EIGHTEENTH Hussars, 396, under Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Murray. Total, 1279.

THE REGIMENT consisted of 2 field-officers, 7 captains, 20 subalterns, 32 serjeants, and 403 rank and file.

Extract from the Secret Memorandum of FIELD-MARSHAL 1815.
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., *dated at Bruxelles,* 30 April.
the 30th April:—

“Generals Sir W. Ponsonby’s, Sir L. Vandeleur’s, and Sir H. Vivian’s brigades of cavalry will march upon Halle.”

Reviewed in brigade by Lieut.-General the 6 May.
Earl of Uxbridge, commanding the cavalry.

Inspected, with the whole of the British 29 May.
cavalry, by the Duke of Wellington, in the
presence of Field-Marshal Blucher, commanding
the Prussian army.

Extract from the Orders for the Movements of the Army, 15 June.
by the DUKE OF WELLINGTON:—

“After Orders,
“10 o’clock P.M.

“BRUXELLES, 15th June, 1815.

“The cavalry to continue its movement from Ninhove
upon Enghien.”

Napoleon had in the meantime completely
effected the passage of the Sambre, and attacked
the advanced posts of the British and Russian
armies.

The report of the advance of the French on 15 June.

1815. this day was made to the Duke of Wellington, principally by the First K.G.H., at 5 P.M., who were stationed as outposts in the vicinity of Mons and Tournai.
- 16 June. Wellington's army came up at half-past two in the day. THE REGIMENT was so widely scattered for the sake of quarters and forage, that they could not get up in time to take part in the action fought this day at Quatre Bras.
- 17 June. Posted on the left of Quatre Bras in brigade, under Sir Hussey Vivian. Two strong pickets were thrown out, that from THE REGIMENT, commanded by Captain Croker, on the Namur road, with which Colonel Murray remained in person; the other, of the Tenth Hussars, under Major the Hon. F. Howard. The pickets of both regiments engaged on the advance of the French cuirassiers of Milhaud's corps and the Lancers who formed part of Subervie's Light Cavalry division. General Vivian now took up a new alignment, throwing back his left so as to present a front to the enemy's advance. In the retrograde movement of the cavalry now ordered, General Vivian's with Vandeleur's brigade constituted the left column, and effected its retreat by a bridge over the Genappe at Thuy, still

lower down the stream than that by which Alten's infantry division had crossed. Scarcely had these dispositions been arranged, when the pickets of THE REGIMENT came in at a good round trot, followed by two or three squadrons of French cavalry, who were checked by General Vivian's artillery. The French artillery now came up and opened fire. Lord Uxbridge ordered General Vivian to retire, the French guns opening fire on them, especially on THE REGIMENT, all the time. General Vivian was led to expect Vandeleur's brigade to support him now, but on coming up to him, he (Vandeleur) went about; General Vivian seeing this, halted and fronted THE REGIMENT, and ordered the charge of the French as soon as they approached within favourable reach. The weather during the morning had become oppressively hot, it was now a dead calm, not a leaf was stirring, and the atmosphere was close to an intolerable degree, while a dark, heavy, dense cloud impended the combatants. THE REGIMENT was fully prepared, and waited but the command to charge, when the brigade guns on the right commenced firing, for the purpose of previously disturbing and breaking the order of the enemy's

1815.

Engagements
of the 17th.

1815. advance. The concussion seemed instantly to
17 June. rebound through the still atmosphere, and communicate as an electric spark with the heavily charged mass above. A most awfully loud thunder-clap burst forth, immediately succeeded by a rain which has never probably been exceeded in violence even within the Tropics. In a few minutes the ground became perfectly saturated, so much so, that it was quite impracticable for any rapid movement of the cavalry.

The First German Hussars now replaced THE REGIMENT as rear-guard; arriving at Genappe, an interruption arose through Vandeleur's cavalry not having effected their passage across the little bridge of Thuy, so THE REGIMENT was put about with a view to assist the King's German Hussars. On the bridge being clear, THE REGIMENT resumed its progress and passed over.

The Tenth Hussars dismounted, skirmishing on the opposite side defending the passage, THE REGIMENT drawn up in line. The good countenance shown by General Vivian's brigade, and the running wet state of the ground, completely checked the pursuit of the enemy's cavalry, which now turned towards the high road.

In this retreat from Quatre Bras to Waterloo,

to keep up the communication with the Prussian army, THE REGIMENT had one man killed and one wounded. 1815.
17 June.

Arrived in brigade in the evening at Verd-Cocou, in the vicinity of the forest of Soignies, and there bivouacked.

Strength of THE REGIMENT on the morning of 18 June. the 18th in front of Waterloo :—

1	4	14	6	33	..	..	..	33	6	..	..	..	6	378	5	5	8	..	396
Field Officer.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Present.	Present.	Absent.	Command.	Total.	Present.	Present.	Absent.	Command.	Total.	Present.	Present.	Absent.	Command.	Prisoners of War and Missing.	Total.
Officers.				Troop Quarter-Master and Serjeants.					Trumpeters.					Rank and File.					

(Signed) J. WATERS, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Extract from a Letter from the DUKE OF WELLINGTON
relating to Waterloo.*

“PARIS, 17th August, 1815.

“The battle began, I believe, at eleven.”

Stationed in brigade on the extreme left of the First or main line, both to protect that flank and to keep up correspondence with the Prussians; and being beyond those charges of French

1815.
18 June.

cavalry and infantry in which Generals Picton and Ponsonby fell, did not come into action until nearly the close of the day. The Tenth Hussars were in line with THE REGIMENT, in rear of the Wavre road, and withdrawn a little from the crest of the ridge, the right of the Tenth Hussars resting on a lane, which leading up from Smohain, crossing over the position, and descending along the reverse slope, proceeded in the direction of Verd-Cocou. The First K.G.H. in reserve in line.

On Ponsonby's brigade charging, General Vivian ordered THE REGIMENT and the Tenth Hussars to move through the hollow way to their right.

The First K.G.H. to keep a look-out on the left; THE REGIMENT and the Tenth Hussars' new position was on the right of the lane leading to Verd-Cocou.

The Brunswickers in the centre were withheld on their wavering by the Duke of Wellington, and on their rallying and reforming, THE REGIMENT came up in brigade and formed line with the Tenth Hussars (the K.G.H. in rear) in rear of these troops, relieving the exhausted remains of the Scots Greys and Third Hussars (K.G.L.).

The brigade had previously, in consequence of a mistake in transmission of orders, been halted on the left of the high road about midway between the front line and the farm of Mont St. Jean, whence however it was speedily brought forward and posted as above by Lord Uxbridge.

1815.
18 June.

The air of ruin and destruction that met their view in rear of the centre of the line was calculated to inspire them with thoughts by no means akin to anticipations of victory, and made many think that they had been brought from the left to cover a contemplated retreat; yet no despondency was perceptible, and the feeling of reliance on the oft-proved skill of the Chief cherished the hope that by persevering a little longer, their repeated heroic exertions would yet be crowned with success. This feeling was aptly expressed by Colonel Sir Felton Harvey, of the Duke's Staff, who, having ridden to THE REGIMENT to change his wounded charger, exclaimed as he was about to mount a troop-horse, "The Duke of Wellington has won the battle if we could but get the d—— d—— to advance."

THE REGIMENT now followed in brigade in support of the Brunswickers and Nassauers, and by its proximity to these troops,—by whom a fire

1815. (most close and unremitting) was maintained,—
18 June. was placed in a trying situation for cavalry, and suffered much in consequence.

As soon as the infantry had rallied and got into line in their former position, General Vivian withdrew his brigade under the crest of the ridge, 30 yards off, to place his men out of fire.

On the Duke of Wellington seeing the success of the charge of Adam's brigade, he ordered fresh cavalry to check the probable advance of the enemy, and to attack the French reserves in front of La Belle Alliance. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Greenock, A.Q.M.G. of the cavalry, was sent to General Vivian, with orders for him to move his brigade to its right, from its position in rear of Alten's division, so as to get clear of the infantry, and then to advance directly to the front by the right of Maitland's brigade of Guards. A trot now sounded, and the brigade advanced against the cavalry reserves near La Belle Alliance by half-squadrons to the right, THE REGIMENT following the Tenth Hussars, the First King's German Hussars in rear. Proceeding a short distance in rear of the infantry, and parallel to the crest of the position, it approached Maitland's brigade, and here the leading half-squadron

was ordered to wheel to the left through Napier's battery, and to lead perpendicularly to the front. On this occasion the officer commanding the leading half-squadron, not correctly catching the word of command, in consequence probably of the noise created by the fire from Napier's battery, as also from the shouts from Adam's brigade, which was following up its triumph, wheeled to the right instead of to the left. This was rectified by General Vivian in person galloping to the flank of the second half-squadron, and with emphasis and a good hearty d——, called out that it was *towards* and not *from* the enemy they were to wheel. He took the flank officer's place and led the column down the hill in the direction he wished to move, and the column thus advanced across the ridge in left front of Vandeleur's Light Cavalry brigade; it was saluted by the latter with cheers of encouragement, and in a similar manner by Maitland's brigade as it passed their flank. As soon as the smoke allowed General Vivian to see the disposition of the enemy's troops in his front, he formed line with THE REGIMENT and the Tenth Hussars, with the First K.G.H. in support. General Vivian, after seeing an attack by the Tenth

1815.
18 June.

1815. Hussars he had ordered, was retiring to THE
18 June. REGIMENT when he was attacked by a cuirassier. His right hand was in a sling in consequence of the wound received at Croix d'Orade. Taking the reins in his right hand, which was barely capable of holding them, he contrived to give the cuirassier a thrust in the neck with the left. At this moment his German orderly joined, who cut the man down.

Lord Uxbridge, when on his way to join THE REGIMENT at this period, was shot in the right leg, and so was carried back, and amputation performed afterwards. After the gallant charge made by the Tenth Hussars upon the French cavalry posted in its right front, they halted and rallied. General Vivian then, as above stated, galloped to THE REGIMENT, which he found well formed in line and in perfect order. In its front stood the two squares of the Grenadiers of the Old Guard; on its left front, and much nearer to it, were posted artillery and cavalry in advance of the proper right of the squares. This cavalry consisted principally of Cuirassiers, the wrecks of entire brigades; nearer to and partly in rear of the squares stood the Chasseurs and Grenadiers-à-cheval of the Imperial Guards,

greatly diminished in numbers. It was immediately evident to General Vivian that the attack must in the first instance be directed against the advanced cavalry and artillery, and having put the line in motion, he placed himself in front of the centre, beside Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Murray commanding, for the purpose of putting THE REGIMENT into the required direction; this having been effected, he ordered the charge, when THE REGIMENT dashed forward with the greatest impetuosity, and at the same time with as much steadiness and regularity as if they had been at field-day exercise on Hounslow Heath. Thus the direction of the charge by THE REGIMENT diverged as much to the left, as that by the Tenth had inclined to the right. Just as the charge commenced, some French artillery coming from their right, and slanting towards the right of THE REGIMENT, made a bold push to cross the front of the latter at a gallop, but the attempt failed, and the men of THE REGIMENT were instantly among them, cutting down the artillerymen and the drivers, and securing the guns. In the next moment they fell upon the advanced cavalry, which they completely dispersed; and then bringing

1815.
18 June.

Vigorous
Attack on
the Centre of
the French
Position.

1815.
18 June. forward their left shoulders, they attacked the cavalry and guns that stood more to their right front and near to the right square, which was now retiring: this cavalry appeared at first determined upon making a stand, and an officer in its front dashed forward and fired at Colonel Murray, but in another moment THE REGIMENT was fiercely and dexterously plying their swords among them; they were forced to give way, and a general rout ensued, the artillerymen were driven from their guns, and the whole fled in disorder. The charge then ceased to be compact, for the assailants and the flying were intermingled pell-mell, all riding as fast as the confusion of the *melée* would permit, a part of them along the high road, but the principal portion on the aligned right of the latter; the whole, however, passing by La Belle Alliance, and having the two squares of the Guards on their right. This attack on the French reserves decided the day.

General Vivian, satisfied with the complete success of the charge, ordered THE REGIMENT to halt and reform; during the charge, a party of THE REGIMENT (not more than from thirty to thirty-five men) continuing the charge described



M & N Hazart lith

THE UNIFORM, 1868

above close along the right of La Belle Alliance and Trimotin, and crossing the narrow road near its junction with the Charleroi road, dashed down the hollow, and ascending the height, charged about half-a-battalion of the French Guard that had rallied and formed square in most gallant style; but, as might have been expected, was checked and turned by the latter. 1815.
18 June.

Lord Robert Manners and Captain Taylor, of the Tenth Hussars, had rallied a party with a view to support THE REGIMENT, should these be charged in their turn, which, however, did not occur. By this time THE REGIMENT and the Tenth had been thrown so much into disorder by their charges, that it became necessary to check their further advance, in order to gain time for collecting and re-forming their ranks; this, owing to their having become intermingled with the fugitives, was attended with considerable difficulty.

The French army was now completely overthrown, and fled in one vast indistinguishable mass along the road and over the fields, while the allied squadrons poured on their shattered flanks and rear, and the setting sun cast a fiery gleam over this unparalleled scene. The French

1815. historians invariably attribute the final *déroute*
18 June. of their army to the charges made by the British Light Cavalry launched against it immediately after the attack by the Imperial Guard.

THE REGIMENT and the Tenth, while endeavouring to re-form between La Belle Alliance and Rossomme, found themselves in the midst of an immense crowd, composed partly of defeated soldiers of the Imperial Guard, who could but ill conceal their mortification, and who seized every opportunity that offered to gratify their hatred and revenge. Colonel Murray was very nearly bayoneted by one of them, and his orderly was compelled to cut down five or six in rapid succession for the security of his master. One of the Prussian advanced regiments of cavalry, suddenly entering the high road between La Belle Alliance and Rossomme, came into partial collision with THE REGIMENT, who, not anticipating the presence of any other foreign troops in that vicinity than those of the French army, commenced an attack upon them. Cuts were exchanged, and some few lives lost before the error was corrected.

This Brigade was the first (though quickly followed by Vandeleur's) in completing the final

defeat of the French army. Our Heavy Cavalry had been nearly used-up in their gallant encounters in the early part of the day, and took no part in these charges, except at the time of the general advance of the whole line. The Hussars first charged Cuirassiers, and then Lancers. THE REGIMENT'S casualties in the battle were :—

1815.
18 June.

Captain Hesse and Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Dupe-rier, wounded.

Rank and file: killed, 13; wounded, 72; missing, 17: Total, 104,—more than one-fourth of the whole.

This anecdote of the day may be worth relating :—

On first encountering the Cuirassiers, Serjeant Taylor of THE REGIMENT made a cut at the head of one of them, which had no other effect on the Frenchman than to induce him to cry out in derision, “Ha, ha!” and to return a severe blow at the serjeant, which was admirably parried. Taylor then thrust his sabre into the mouth of the Cuirassier, who instantly fell, and the conqueror cried “Ha, ha!” in his turn, which much increased the ardour of his comrades.

1815.
18 June. General Vivian, inclining to his right, led his Hussars much farther in advance of the army, on the French side of the observatory that stood in the wood of Callois, and bivouacked close to the hamlet of Hilaincourt.

List of officers of THE REGIMENT present in the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th June :—

Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable Henry Murray, commanding.

Captains.—A. Kennedy, R. Croker, R. Ellis, J. Grant, m., G. Luard, J. R. L. Loyd.

Lieutenants.—C. Hesse, T. Dunkin, J. Waldie, G. Woodberry, Hon. L. C. Dawson, M. French, T. Prior, R. Coote, J. T. Machell, D. Mc Duffie, H. Somerset.

Cornets.—W. H. Rowlls, J. R. Gordon, C. C. Moller, W. Monins.

Lieutenant and Adjutant.—H. Duperier.

Paymaster.—W. Deane.

Surgeon.—W. Chambers.

Assistant-Surgeons.—L. Pulsford and J. Quincey.

Veterinary Surgeon.—D. Pilcher.

Lieutenant H. Somerset was Major-General Lord E. Somerset's Aide-de-Camp during the battle.

20 June. General Vivian's brigade cantoned in the villages of Merbes-Ste, Marie, Bienne, Le Hapart, and Mont.

21 June. The army crossed the French frontier.

General Vivian's brigade, as the advance-guard, were at St. Benin. 1815.
22 June.

Halt. 23 June.

Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian and the officers under his command received a vote of thanks from the House of Lords and Commons, dated the 23rd June, for their gallant services and conduct at Waterloo.

Wellington's head-quarters at Le Cateau, Cambresis. 24 June.

The brigade as advance-guard again. Arrived at Crisour, near St. Quentin. 25 June.

As advance-guard, at Mattignies, near the Somme, having pickets on that river. 26 June.

In the vicinity of Roye. 27 June.

As advance-guard, at Antheuil. 28 June.

As advance-guard, and supported by that of Arentschild. Crossed the Oise, at Pont St. Maxence, and reached Senlis. 29 June.

Reached Vauderlan as advance-guard. Thirty-two men and fifty horses for THE REGIMENT ordered out, dated Horse Guards, 30th June. 30 June.

Encamped and cantoned about the villages of Groussainville, Vauderlan, and Roissy. 1 July.

In front of the lines of St. Denis. 2 July.

The military convention at St. Cloud. 3 July.

1815. The army occupied St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy,
4 July. and Neuilly.

5 July. The army took possession of Montmartre.

6 July. Occupied the barriers of Paris upon the right
of the Seine.

7 July. The Allies entered Paris.

On the Treaty of 1815 being concluded, THE REGIMENT formed part of the Army of Occupation, and were brigaded with the Twelfth Lancers, under Major-General Sir H. Vivian, occupying cantonments extending from the neighbourhood of Boulogne to near Montreuil; the head-quarters at Etaples.

8 Dec. THE REGIMENT was rewarded with the honour of bearing the word "Waterloo" on the standards and appointments for their deeds on that ever-memorable day; and a silver medal and two years' service were also conferred on the officers and men.

The share of prize-money for Waterloo and the capture of Paris was as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
Field Officers, each	..	..	433	2	4
Captains,	„	..	90	7	3
Subalterns,	„	..	34	14	9
Serjeants,	„	..	19	4	4
Rank and File,	„	..	2	11	4

Two troops were embarked at Dover, and landed at Calais on the same and following day. 1816.
3 May.

Present at a grand review held in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, composed of the British, Russian, Danish, and Saxon contingents. 1818.
Oct.

THE REGIMENT embarked at Calais. 11, 12, 13, 14,
Nov.

Landed at Dover. 12, 13, 14, 15,
18 Nov.

Head-quarters at Newcastle, with detachments at Carlisle, Penrith, and Whitehaven. Dec.

The strength of THE REGIMENT was reduced to eight troops. 1819.
6 June.

Six troops embarked at Liverpool.

They arrived at Dublin. 8 & 9 June.

Two troops embarked for Liverpool, arriving at Dublin on the 16th. 14 June.

Disbanded with other regiments, on account of the peace establishment. The Nineteenth Lancers reduced at the same time in the same barracks at Newbridge. 1821.
10 Sept.

Other reasons having been vaguely mooted regarding the reduction of THE REGIMENT, it may be as well to quote a letter, from an officer who was present with THE REGIMENT at the time, to the compiler :—

“The report of THE REGIMENT having been reduced through any feeling in favour of Queen Caroline is a

1821. most gross slander, and wholly untrue. I know there
10 Sept. was such a stupid report going about, and Lockhart
mentions it in his 'Life of Scott.' Colonel Murray
wrote to him to desire he would immediately erase it."

When THE REGIMENT left Canterbury for active service in the Netherlands in 1815, a great portion of their plate was left in store in Canterbury; this was all stolen. The same correspondent to the compiler says of it:—

"The plate of the EIGHTEENTH that was left in store in Canterbury, when THE REGIMENT went on active service, will never be heard of again; I fear that there was some great roguery respecting it. When I joined, I remember the old officers discussing it often."

Speaking of the men of THE REGIMENT, the same officer says:—

"The men were tall for Hussars, 5 feet 8 inches or 5 feet 9 inches."

By the same officer:—

"We had a silver trumpet or trumpets, purchased by the sale of the French dragoon horses taken by the EIGHTEENTH after the last charge at Waterloo, and they were presented to Sir H. Vivian, and his son Lord Vivian has them; and if he had the same regard for the EIGHTEENTH that I have, he would present them to THE REGIMENT again."

The last 'Gazette' of the Old Corps.

1821.
Sept.

18th Light Dragoons (Hussars).

"Peninsula," "Waterloo."

(Disbanded in Ireland).

Colonel.—Charles, Marquis of Drogheda, K.St.P., f.m.

Lieut.-Colonel.—~~Col~~ Hon. Henry Murray.

Majors.—Jas. Hughes, l.c., and Charles Syngé.

Captains.—J. M. Clements, l.c., M.P., J. Kennedy, m., ~~Col~~ Geo. Luard, ~~Col~~ Robt. Coote, ~~Col~~ S. O. Grady, M.P., Hon. H. F. De Montmorency, G. M. S. Western, and R. R. W. Brett.

Lieutenants.—~~Col~~ H. Duperier, Adj't., J. T. Machell, Fra. Nisbett, Tho. Hunter, ~~Col~~ G. Shreiber, Tho. Walker, Rich. Doyne, and Nathn. Sneyd.

Cornets.—J. Leslie, James Laing, T. J. W. Freeman, J. Yorke Scarlett, Walter Scott, Wm. Battier, Geo. A. Stewart, and Geo. Allan.

Paymaster.—~~Col~~ W. Deane.

Adjutant.—~~Col~~ H. Duperier, Lieut.

Quarter-Master.—~~Col~~ J. Collins.

Surgeon.—~~Col~~ W. Chambers.

Assistant-Surgeon.—~~Col~~ J. Quincey.

Veterinary-Surgeon.—~~Col~~ D. Pilcher.

Blue, Facings white. Lace, silver.

Agents.—Greenwood & Co.

Junior Agents.—Read & Fraser.

Lord Drogheda, who raised THE REGIMENT, 22 Dec.

1821. died, having been Colonel of THE REGIMENT
22 Dec. for nearly the entire period of its embodiment,
namely, sixty-two years.
1858. THE REGIMENT was again raised and directed
23 Feb. to be organized at Leeds by letters of this date,
addressed to Lieut.-Colonel Richard Knox.
- It was armed and equipped as a Hussar
Regiment, and clothed in tunics, overalls, and
busbies; the busby-bags Lincoln green, the
plumes green.
- Major-General Edward Byam was appointed
Colonel of THE REGIMENT.
- 29 April. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan made his
first inspection of THE REGIMENT at Leeds.
- 18 May. The head-quarters and four troops, under the
command of Lieut.-Colonel Knox, were removed
from Leeds to York.
- 7 Sept. THE REGIMENT furnished escorts for Her
Majesty on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit
to Leeds.
1859. A squadron proceeded from York to join the
7, 8, 9 June. troops at Leeds.
- Head-quarters and six troops marched from
York and Leeds to Hulm Barracks, Manchester,
leaving two troops with the recruits at Leeds.
- 3, 16, 18 Aug. THE REGIMENT marched from Manchester and

Leeds to Aldershot Camp, and were quartered 1861.
in the West Cavalry Barracks.

Two troops marched from Aldershot to Shorn- 12 Aug.
cliffe Camp.

The head-quarters and six troops marched 13 & 15 Aug.
to Brighton; head-quarters were stationed at
the Preston Barracks, and three troops at the
Pavilion.

THE REGIMENT marched from Brighton and 1862.
Shorncliffe Camp, and was stationed as fol- Aug.
lows :—

Head-quarters and three troops at Hounslow,
two troops at Hampton Court, two troops at
Aldershot Camp, and one troop at Kensington.

THE REGIMENT proceeded to London on duty 1863.
during the public entry of the Princess Alex- 7 Mar.
andra into London, accompanied by the Prince
of Wales.

THE REGIMENT marched from Hounslow, 1 July.
Hampton Court, and Kensington to Aldershot
Camp.

Head-quarters and six troops marched from 7 Aug.
Aldershot, and were stationed as follows :—head-
quarters and three troops at Norwich, three
troops at Ipswich; two troops being left at
Aldershot.

1863. The two troops at Aldershot marched to
30 Sept. Northampton.

1864. Under orders to proceed to India.
9 April.

7 June. THE REGIMENT proceeded by rail, dismounted
(having given over its horses to the Eighth
Hussars, just returned from India), from Nor-
wich, Ipswich, and Northampton, to Shorncliffe
Camp.

18 June. The left wing, under the command of Major
Arbuthnot, embarked at Gravesend on board
the 'Winchester,' East India sailing-ship, for
Madras.

21 June. The right wing and the head-quarters of THE
REGIMENT, under the command of Colonel Knox,
embarked at Gravesend on board the 'Clarence,'
East India sailing-ship.

8 Sept. The left wing disembarked at Madras.

10 Sept. Sir C. R. O'Donnell appointed Colonel of THE
REGIMENT, *vice* Edward Byam, deceased.

21 Sept. The head-quarters and right wing disembarked
at Madras.

Both wings, on arrival, proceeded by rail to
Bangalore to be stationed.

THE REGIMENT went under canvas, and re-
mained encamped until the barracks were vacated
by the King's Dragoon Guards.

THE REGIMENT relieved the Seventeenth 1865.
Lancers and took over their horses.

THE REGIMENT marched from Bangalore to 21 Nov.
Secunderabad.

THE REGIMENT arrived at Secunderabad, re- 1866.
lieving the King's Dragoon Guards, ordered 1 Jan.
home.

SUCCESSION OF
COLONELS AND LIEUTENANT-COLONELS
OF
THE EIGHTEENTH
REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS;—
HUSSARS.

COLONELS.

CHARLES, MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.

LORD DROGHEDA entered the service, as Cornet in the Twelfth Dragoons, the 1st May, 1744; was gazetted as Colonel of the EIGHTEENTH Hussars the 3rd August, 1762; and died on the 22nd of December, 1821; having been Colonel of THE REGIMENT for sixty-two years.

EDWARD BYAM,

Appointed 16th November, 1858.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BYAM served the campaigns of 1812, '13, '14, and '15, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Waterloo, besides minor affairs. Severely wounded by a grape-shot while carrying the regimental colour of the Thirty-eighth at Salamanca, and slightly wounded at Waterloo. He has received

the War Medal with three Clasps. Major-General Byam's first commission was an ensigncy in the Thirty-eighth, with which regiment he served two campaigns: all his other commissions and the rest of his service were in the Fifteenth Hussars.

SIR CHARLES O'DONNELL,

Appointed 10th September, 1864.

SIR CHARLES O'DONNELL was present with the Russian troops in the campaign of 1828 on the Danube against the Turks; and in 1849 with the German troops in Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland, especially at Duppel and the battle of Fredericia.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

RICHARD GEORGES	17th June, 1761.
THE HON. WILLIAM HARCOURT ..	17th April, 1765.
EDWARD WALPOLE	25th June, 1768.
CHARLES WILSON LYON	13th April, 1771.
THE HON. CHARLES W. VANE	
STEWART	12th April, 1799.
OLIVER THOMAS JONES	29th January, 1801.
THE HON. HENRY MURRAY ..	2nd January, 1812.
RICHARD KNOX	23rd February, 1858.

APPENDIX.

THE compiler returns his warmest thanks to Lady Murray for her kindness in enabling him to have the portrait of her, gallant husband, who was so long connected with THE REGIMENT, reproduced in these Records, and for the following interesting memoranda from Colonel Murray's MSS., which, owing to their not having been received until the Records were ready for publication, he was obliged to place in an Appendix.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA.

After the words "hostilities in 1814," page 24.

Colonel Murray's accident at the crossing of the Esla nearly cost him his life. On coming out of the river his horse lost his footing on some rocks and fell back into deep water, having cut his rider's knee to the bone. Notwithstanding the wound, Col. Murray continued to do duty, joining in pursuit of the enemy's picquet that took place immediately after his accident; and being present at the Battle of Morales two days after, inflammation then set in in the knee, yet he followed THE REGIMENT in a spring waggon in rear, till upon the representation of the surgeon that if he went on with the troops he must die, he was sent back to the Hospital Station at Palencia, where, with abscess and acute rheumatism, he nearly died.

After "guns played incessantly," page 34.

Colonel Murray on his way to rejoin THE REGIMENT from his sick leave in England fell into the hands of the French, who allowed him after a time to continue his journey. When he arrived at Toulouse the battle had just taken place.

After "at Quatre Bras," page 38.

Colonel Murray says of the movements of the Regiment on the 17th, "the Regiment receiving the order at half-past four in the morning joined the troops at Enghien, marching all that day. Late in the afternoon of that day, Sir Hussey Vivian hearing heavy firing ordered the bay the troop-horses were carrying to be thrown down, and making all possible haste, fell in with the troops who were engaged at Quatre Bras. The action concluding as the evening set in, Colonel Murray, though it was not his turn for that duty, went on picquet."

After "movement of the cavalry," page 40.

Colonel Murray remarks, "It will be observed that under the circumstances the Regiment would have been sure of upsetting the enemy's cavalry, but these last were protected by a wood on their right, which was full of infantry and which would have neutralized any success which would have been gained. The retreat continued until a position near Waterloo was taken up. It rained heavily during the whole of that night. In the morning, as the day advanced, the weather cleared up."

After "hamlet of Hilaincourt," page 52.

Extract from Colonel Murray's MSS. relating to the battle of Waterloo:—

"The Regiment was ordered to move forward, which it accordingly did, taking up a position on the left of the line. Their progress part of the time was over fine standing corn. Though under cannonade here, they did not suffer much casualty, and could observe the action going on in their front. After a time they were moved more to the centre, and subsequently crossed the great Brussels road, where the *chaussée* was completely torn up by the shot, and innumerable masses of the troops of the enemy were seen moving down. The noise was deafening, and the smoke so thick that hardly anything was to be seen. On joining the Household Brigade, Gen. Vivian asked Lord Ed. Somerset where was his Brigade? It consisted of a very few men, hardly a squadron, and of different Regiments. For some time after this the Brigade was under fire, and Gen. Vivian moved it once or twice so as to avoid its being raked with the shots, moving forward in some instances so that the shot went over the heads of the troops instead of ploughing their ranks. Lord Uxbridge at this time joined Sir Hussey Vivian and rode up and down in front of the line. An order was received for the Regiment to advance; the Belgians were falling back and had to be driven forward with the flats of the swords. After remaining with great steadiness under a heavy fire, the Regiment was ordered to advance, taking a line leading diagonally to the left, as the line taken by the 10th led to the right. Some of the French Artillery

moving from their right, tried to cross, and were ridden into and taken. The Regiment then attacked some of the enemy, who were posted with guns on their right. A French officer with this body rode forward and fired at the officer who was leading the Regiment, Col. Murray. After a sharp but short resistance this body of French cavalry broke, and ran passing through vast numbers of French infantry who were retreating to where there were squares of French infantry posted, when—the order for retiring having been for some time received—the Regiment fell back and joined the 10th. On their way back to the 10th the Regiment experienced very heavy casualties, many of them being knocked over at a time.”

After “immediately erase it,” page 56.

Speaking of the reduction of THE REGIMENT, Col. Murray says, “In Nov., 1818, the Regiment embarked at Calais and went over to England, being stationed at Newcastle, and afterwards proceeded to Newbridge, where, on a reduction of the Army, the 18th Hussars under Col. Murray and the 19th Lancers under Colonel, now Sir Henry, Wyndham, were disbanded. The Regiments were in the highest order and efficiency, and the measure was much regretted afterwards.”

